

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 25. VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1820.

[VOL. XXXIV.

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
By Norvell & Cavin.

C The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.

C The TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuation; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

C All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

C All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

Laws of the United States.



By Authority.

AN ACT
Making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaties concluded with the Chippewa and Kickapoo nations of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the stipulation contained in the fourth article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa nation of Indians, on the twenty-fourth of September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, which was ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate, on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, there be, and hereby is appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars to be paid in silver annually, forever to the said Chippewa nation.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars, to carry in effect any other stipulations contained in the said treaty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sums herein appropriated be paid out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the stipulations contained in the third article of the Treaty concluded between the United States and the tribe of Kickapoo Indians, of Vermillion, on the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and which was ratified by the president of the U.S. by & with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, there be, and hereby is appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid annually for ten years, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLAIRD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Washington, May 15, 1820. Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

FROM THE REPORTER.

Justice to col. Lyon.

Eddyville, May 25th, 1820.

I frequently amuse myself with my pen, and you have often honored my lubrications with a place in the Reporter. Being well acquainted with the curiosity people have of knowing who is the author or writer of what they read; at once to gratify this curiosity- and to shew my readiness to account for what I write, I have placed my name to my production.

Although I am a friend to col. Butler, and believe him the most suitable person among the candidates for our next governor, but I have not troubled you with a line on the subject. But I have written two letters which have been published—one to a friend at Hopkinsville, at the time Col. Butler was announced at Frankfort; the other to a gentleman of my acquaintance at Frankfort, who pressed it upon me to write to him on the subject as soon as I got home. Accordingly, on the 15th of April I wrote the letter which I have since seen published in the Argus. A host of writers, friends to Gen. Adair's election have assailed me in the Hopkinsville paper, in the Commentator, and in the Monitor. Forgetting that col. Butler is the candidate, or because, having said all they could against him they fell on me; and wish to deprive me of what every man of sensibility values above rubies and the treasures of the earth. The poet truly says, "He that steals my purse, steals trash; it was mine, is his; and is the slave of thousands; but he that fitches from me my good name, takes from me that which not enriches him, but makes me poor indeed." I am among

other charges, accused of cowardice, and of enmity to my country; one a crime of the highest nature, the other a belittling defect. However innocent and harmless a coward may be, and however politically wise a coward may be, the character is so detestable that no man but a coward will tamely bear to be branded with the epithet. To ward off the imputation of cowardice, thousands have sacrificed their lives; and more have risked life, rather than suffer the imputation. No man acquainted with me ever thought me a coward. Through your paper many people have become acquainted with my name: when that name is traduced, I am bound to defend it. And as I value the good opinion of the readers of the Reporter as much, at least, as that of any class of people of the nation, and as I have by your indulgence been much conversant with them, I feel it incumbent on me to address to you, with a request that you will give it a place in your columns.

I am an advocate to col. Butler's election, because I think him rather better qualified for the performance of the duties of the station, than any other of the candidates I may be wrong; but such is my opinion and I feel that I have a right to express it. I am his advocate, because I think him a man of great merit—of republican merit. I cannot forget the aid he gave us, in the important struggle to shake off the federal tyranny we labored under during the reign of John Adams. I am his advocate because he enjoys the confidence of the republicans in Kentucky, and because he has been called upon by them to offer his services with a view to conciliate the affections of the people south of Green river. But it seems as if the election depended on my character, not his. I am to be borne down for expressing my opinion, by the brandishing of a wooden sword at me and by unfounded charges of unkindness to my country. Among the less important charges against me, is that in the Monitor, of being a tavern haunter. I never had a tavern bill in any town I lived in amount to four dollars a year, exclusive of the charge for public dinners. During my stay of about five weeks in Lexington, although I put up at a tavern when I came to town my tavern expenses did not amount to more than five dollars. When I travel I call at taverns; but the obtrusive noise of a tavern is always offensive to me. As to drinking at taverns, I dare say col. Taylor's bookkeeper can attest that my liquor account during the last session at Frankfort, of ten weeks, did not amount to three dollars.

A correspondent in the Commentator of the 11th of May, who in defiance of truth and decency, assumes the name of Veritas, in order to dispense my being among the first Americans who assumed the name of Democrat, tells his readers that he "has seen the records of a court martial, wherein the redoubtable col. Lyon was charged and convicted of a cowardice, and a wooden sword awarded him, while commanding on Onion river." He tells an untruth: he has seen no such record. But this matter shall be examined and explained to the satisfaction of those who are willing to think favorably of me. And when we meet, the Commentator and his lying Veritas shall have a lecture from me upon cowardice not so pleasing to them. In the mean time, they shall see that I am not the coward that will be bullied out of my right of expressing my opinion on gubernatorial elections and giving my reasons for that opinion. To yield this right, would be cowardice indeed. My dictionary says a democrat is a friend to a popular government. Our governments, both national and municipal, are democratical; founded on the will of the people supported by their patriotism and intelligence. Although I am a democrat, I have no claim to exclusive democracy. Exclusive does not belong to the character of democracy. The words are never coupled together, except in derision.

Whene'er I see a person who understands the term proclaiming against democracy, I am inclined to doubt his democracy: that is, his republicanism. I never had a wish to force the epithet of democrat on any man, nor to exclude any man from the pale of democracy, although I confess my heart always warms more towards the man who is not afraid to profess democracy than toward him who sneers at it and ridicules it. The veritable writer in the Commentator says he will lift the veil and enquire whether it was exclusive democracy, from 1806 until 1810 to oppose the embargo and other restrictive measures adopted by Congress to coerce Great Britain to justice. He asks, was it "exclusive democracy for a representative from Kentucky to array himself in the ranks of the Pickering, the Quincy's, and opposition of that day?" And this scribbler, to extol his idol, goes on to say, "General Adair was also in Congress" during a portion of this time; and he arrogantly asks, "Did he pursue the same course, or was he not steadily and firmly on the side of administration?" As he seems to challenge me to answer these interrogatories

I will do it, although in doing so I shall be obliged to lift the veil further than he wishes it. We will see whether Col. Butler shall be refused the station of governor on account of my sins, or Gen. Adair on account of his own sins. The whole course of this General's boasted Congressional career, leaving out the Sundays and Saturdays, on which the Senate did not sit, amount to somewhere near 100 days. I have no record of the fine speeches the General made during this long Congressional course; but the record of the yeas and nays says he voted 36 times in all; and that eighteen of those times he voted with this same Timothy Pickering, with whom I am falsely charged with voting. It would have been treason in the eyes of the Commentator's Veritas for me to have voted with Timothy Pickering; but I never voted nor sat in the same house with him in my life. It is patriotism for General Adair to vote with him, in the eyes of this Veritas; patriotism deserving a civic crown—nay, a governorship. Now, Mr. Veritas, if you had been obliged to tell us what measure of the administration Gen. Adair so steadily supported, you would be found in the same predicament as when you speak of my cowardice. No embargo question came before General Adair in Congress: that ruinous project was not thought of at that time. But there was a correct restrictive measure of the administration before Congress, in which the democrats agreed, and to which Gen. Adair and his coadjutor Pickering gave the most strenuous opposition: I mean the act prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise, the productions of Great Britain. On the 10th of April, Gen. Adair, with Pickering, Tracy Hillhouse, and five others voted against the third reading of this bill. On the 15th of the same month, he, with the same persons, voted for the postponement of this bill; and the same day, they all voted against its passage. I supported this bill in its every stage and made several such speeches as I was able to make in favour of the policy and importance of the measure. This was a restrictive measure, which our enemy felt and dreaded. It passed on the 26th of March, 1805; 23 members in its favor, among whom were every member from Kentucky, not excepting this same obnoxious Matthew Lyon. The federalists were all included in the 32 who opposed it. In this effort of patriotism to the support of the administration and restrictive measures, Gen. Adair had the honor of being the only patriot from Kentucky. Having the book before me, I cannot help noticing a few more of the General's votes. On the 11th of April the House of Representatives passed a bill to prohibit the officers of the army and navy from holding or exercising any civil office. One object of this bill was to remove General Adair's then great friend, Wilkinson, from the civil government of Upper Louisiana. The General voted for the postponement of this bill, when it was read in the Senate, to a day beyond the end of the session; and it was postponed.

Although my feelings have been lacerated in the most cruel manner, in bringing to recollection and to public view what I even considered the misfortune of my long life; such is my respect for Gen. Adair's military merit, that I should not have touched upon any thing to affect his feelings, had not his foolish, ignorant, lying Commentator friends provoked the comparison by accusing me, and extolling their idol at my expense. Now I hope I may be allowed to proceed with the comparison. General Adair happened unfortunately to be found in New Orleans in 1807. For what purpose he went there, I do not pretend to say: I know it not. But nobody will believe what one of his partisans says of him, that he was there all alone, without command or concert, "to be ready to advance upon Mexico when war should be declared." I charitably hope he had no views hostile to the prosperity of his country. But he was there, and under suspicion of having intentions to aid in a project supposed to have been on foot, for dismembering the peace of the nation, plundering New Orleans, &c. &c. He was seized in his lodgings by a guard, and marched as a prisoner through the city in an ignominious manner: he was confined, and after a great deal of severe treatment, brought to answer to the authority of the nation. This injury was done to his person and his feelings, and this shade was cast upon his character, by a military officer of high rank, with whom he had been intimate; one who was supposed to know more than any one else of his mind on those subjects, and of his business at New Orleans. Gen. Adair complained of the injustice done him: I saw him in his trouble: I took his part: I endeavored to console him: I sympathised with him: he has recovered damages of the military tyrant; I rejoice at it. I have also suffered under the misconduct of a military tyrant. But there is no sympathy for me. No! my feelings are to be tortured by reproaches which I never deserved, because I will not agree that the best military officer is sure to make the best governor. Forty

four years ago, a famous General took it in his head that I had behaved improperly, and sword I should be hanged or broke. He detailed a court martial for the purpose. They were not agreed; but a majority of the court sentenced me to be cashiered, and declared me unworthy to serve in the army again. The president and old officers of the court martial remonstrated against this sentence. The General, in a sober fit, sent for me, and after causing the sentence to be read, remitted that part respecting future service, and advised me to accept a commission of second Lieutenant, which was offered me in the continental army; the same rank that I had held. No other indignity was offered me; but this was too much. No wooden sword was spoken of, nor seen; nor was I exposed to the view of any but the General's family when the sentence was read: they all sympathised with me. I have just the same right to say I was injured and abused, as Gen. Adair has. I had no civil court to apply to for redress or restoration of my character, as Gen. Adair has had. But I have had all the redress that the nature of this misfortune could admit of. I had the favor of the oldest and wisest of that court martial, Gen. St. Clair, the president, has told several members of congress for this state, that I had been ill used on this occasion. The Generals stated my case to Gen. Schuyler when he came to command, and the sentence of the court martial was reversed in public orders of the army, and my restoration declared. Not having accepted the lieutenancy offered me, at the request of those Generals who served on the court martial, I received the appointment of paymaster to the continental regiment of Green Mountain Boys, with the rank, pay, and rations of a captain in the army of the U. S. Among old papers laid by, I have a history of the whole of this business, which I drew up for the use of my family. It would occupy two or three of your columns. I will send it to you ere long, Mr. Smith, with a wish that you may insert it and a belief that it will not appear irrelevant, in as much as the subject has become an electioneering topic in Kentucky.

A wooden sword is a machine that I believe never has been made use of in the United States, except in allusion to cowardice or to cashiering. I never knew of such a piece of furniture being attached to any person, and I hope I never knew of any soldier who would outlive the indignity.

After serving as an officer in the army and in the militia until toward the end of the revolutionary war, I was appointed to the command of the militia regiment to which I belonged. I was elected to this station by the united voice of every officer and every soldier in the regiment. After serving 19 years in the Legislature of Vermont. I was, for the first time, in Congress Hall, remined of the ill usage I had received, by a sarcastic allusion to a wooden sword. I retorted the insult in a proper manner, & in a way which no man of spirit would submit to; at the same time telling my antagonist to let the world see who was the coward, him or me. The Gascon had not the fortitude properly to resent the insult. After 3 weeks' consideration, he was prompted to a cowardly attack upon me with a bludgeon, at a time when I was unarmed and unprepared. This attack came near costing him his life; as I disarmed him, and beat him until his friends dragged him from me. I then challenged him to the field. He refused the call, and suffered himself to be published as worthy of carrying home the wooden machine he so famously brandished.

As to General Adair's services, or his youthful democracy, I know nothing about them. But if the stories about them which are told in the Commentator are exaggerated after the manner of his political services, I pity him for having fallen into the hands of parasites who will ruin instead of embellishing his character. We are all extremely apt to flatter ourselves that what we do for our country is meritorious. I fancy I could say something on that score myself, and that I have had but little compensation. Yet I do not claim a governorship. No: I never held an office of profit in my life, (nor have any of my children) unless the station of member of Congress, at 6 dollars a day, should be considered profitable; which would by no means accord with the cry of the members now-a-days, who reign in the station because they are not sufficiently paid at \$8 a day. In the early days of Vermont, when the government had not the means of paying their officers, I held as many as a dozen offices, among which were deputy and acting treasurer, paymaster-general of the troops of the state, secretary to the governor and council, deputy secretary of the state, clerk of the house of representatives, clerk of the court of confirmation, and several other clerkships; all of which never brought me in more than \$200 a year. These offices, as fast as they became desirable in point of compensation, I relinquished. Not so with Gen. Adair and his family. He was appointed Register of the Land Office, one of the most profitable offices in

the state, almost as long ago as my coming to this county. He came to be Senator, and could transfer it to his son-in-law. He kept it until he got fat, and translated it to an other son-in-law of the General. I don't envy the gentleman who holds the station, while I dislike to see all the emoluments and honours of the offices of the state monopolized by one family.

I have many other things to say, Mr. Smith, about my Embargo sin, the sin of Egotism, and other sins that I am charged with, as well as about the pending election, which I must withhold, as I have already written as much as will fill up two or three columns of your paper.—Therefore I must close, with an assurance, that I am as much as ever devoted to the interests of the community of which I am a member, and that their happiness and welfare is even the heartfelt wish of their old servants.

M. LYON.

To Coppersmiths.
JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,
700 LBS. BRASS COCKS FOR STILLS
WEIGHING FROM 4 TO 10 LBS. EACH.
125 LBS. SPÉLTER SOLDIER.
M. J. NOUVEL.

Lexington, June 7th, 1820.—24

ASA JOHNSON.

March 24th, 1820.

(Witness.)

RICHARD SHEPPET, and RICHARD JOHNSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED,
Having purchased the above PATENT of Dr. ASA Johnson, informs the public that they may be had as above, where they are prepared at my house, 2 miles from the mouth of Jack's Creek, 8 miles below the Cross Plains, half a mile from Mount Gilad Meeting-house.

THE MAS BARNES.

June 6th, 1820.—23

JOHN P. PARTLOW.

June 7th, 1820.—24

JOHN G. PARTLOW.

March 9, 1820.—104

RICHARD SHEPPET.

Lexington, April 20, 1820.—16*

ROCHESTER SPRINGS.

A RE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Tenn. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS, until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, by ROCHESTER SPRINGS, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville.

WILL. S. ROCHESTER.

Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820.—16-3m

JOHN RAKER.

Lexington, April 20, 1820.—16*

ROBERT BURBRIDGE.

May 25, 1820.—21*

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in

New-Orleans, some time in the year 1818,

A Negro man named ABEL,

about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches

high, of a dark complexion, slender made,

one of his arms is a little stiff, occasioned by

having it broken.

This boy was purchased by

Mr. John Harvey, living in Woodford county, in 1817, and it is supposed he is lurking

about some where in the neighborhood of

Lexington. The above reward will be paid

to any person who will apprehend the above

Negro, and confine him in jail, or give

information to Mr. John S. Sned, of Lexington, so that I get him again, or delivered to

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22.

WM. T. BARRY, esq. intends addressing the people on THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at the Upper Market-house in Lexington. It is expected that other candidates will attend.

On To-Morrow the meeting takes place at the Town Fork Meeting-House.

BUENOS AYRES.

We extract from Relf's Philadelphia Gazette the latest accounts from this province. The rapid mutation of affairs that have recently characterised public events there, leaves it very uncertain what will be the ultimate result. It is suggested that the allied forces (Portuguese and Royalists) have negotiated with France for a prince of the Bourbon line, who is to be monarch. The truth of this report is doubtful. The force which at the last date occupied the town of Buenos Ayres is too feeble to be formidable and no doubt the next arrival will present to us a different posture of the public concerns of the province.

Epitome of News.

Arthur Thistlewood, and ten of his associates, who conspired in Cato-street to assassinate the Cabinet ministers of England, were sentenced to death on the 28th April last: Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Tidd and Davidson were ordered to execution on Monday the 1st of May: they were to be hung by the neck until dead—then beheaded—and afterwards each of their bodies divided into four quarters, to be disposed of by the mandate of the crown: the other six who pleaded guilty to their indictments were respite during the pleasure of the king; we have attentively examined notices of these trials, and find that the prisoners behaved very well on the occasion—whilst they manfully avowed that it had been their intention to terminate the existence of the cabinet ministers, they declared they had been drawn into the plot by a government spy of the name of Edwards, who had suddenly risen from extreme poverty to the appearance of wealth: the court refused them an opportunity of proof on this, as well as other points—and acted throughout with that vindictive cruelty peculiarly incident to the English bench in state prosecutions. Ferdinand has issued an important state paper, declaring the determination of the Spanish government to punish the revolted colonists of South America with all the "horrors and convulsions which states suffer in the most violent crisis," if they do not return to their former allegiance: this contemptible threat only serves to demonstrate that the Cortes has no favorable disposition towards the Independence of Spanish America. The same monarch on the 3d of April, issued a decree granting "full pardon and immediate liberty to all the Anglo-Americans who may be imprisoned in his dominions for having borne arms on the side of the insurgents; for having acted as spies; for being found without property; or for having abetted directly or indirectly the rebellion of the American provinces; and, in the general, to all who are not in confinement for assassination, theft or debt." On the 25th of May, Jean Desfarge and Robert Johnston, the first a capt. and the latter a first lieut. of the schooner recently captured by capt. Loomis, were exonerated in New Orleans for piracy: sixteen others had been sentenced to death, one of whom, John Tucker, has been pardoned by the president of the U. S.—and the remaining 15 remained for sixty days. The report contained in a letter published in Lexington from Washington city, stating that Gen. Vines had been knocked down for insolence by an inn-keeper, is contradicted in the National Messenger of the 7th inst. Sam. N. Smallwood has been re-elected Mayor of the City of Washington *nemine contradicente*: under the new act of incorporation the Aldermen exercise magisterial functions, an unjust and shameful provision. In April last, the tragedy of King Lear was represented with fine success in Drury Lane Theatre: the after-piece was the Miller of Mansfield: Kemble, who represented the character of the miller, was constrained, in order truly to present his part, to drink at his own table the health of his majesty: upon the doing of this, some person vociferated from the gallery, "Drink to the Queen." Great confusion ensued: all attempts to pacify and quiet the audience were ineffectual—and the balance of the play went off in dumb show: we rejoice

to see evidences exhibited in different circles in England of the rising popularity of the persecuted princess of Wales—now the legitimate Queen of England. A novel and rather singular occurrence recently took place in Montreal: a person, dressed as a gentleman, lived there about eight months in fine style—kept good company—was expert at billiards—an easy and graceful equestrian—and was considered an accomplished young man of property: some short time since, this supposed gentleman had an *accouchement*, and upon the discovery that her sex had been mistaken, she put on female attire and disappeared. The Spaniards in Bordeaux, at the invitation of the consul of their nation, assembled on the 5th of April and took the constitutional oath as required by the supreme junta. The notorious villain, David Lewis, has recently escaped by the means of stratagem from the jail of Chambersburg, in the state of Pennsylvania. Capt. Ridgley, of the navy has been appointed to command the U. S. frigate Constellation, lying at Norfolk, and Capt. Spence succeeds him as commanding officer on the Baltimore station. On the 31st of May, the government of the new state of Maine was organized. Gen. Wm. King, in his address, declared his determination to pursue the liberal course of policy he suggested when he consented to become a candidate for governor. John Chandler was unanimously chosen speaker of the Senate; and Benjamin Ames, in like manner, was chosen speaker of the house of representatives.

Approaching Election.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Col. Anthony Butler, the republican candidate for the office of Governor, is making a tour through the middle counties, and intends visiting the Northern section of the state. He arrived at Shelbyville on Monday last. It is a subject of great satisfaction to his friends to learn that he is gaining interest wherever he goes. His fine intelligence; unexceptionable democratic principles; and many deportment are qualities evidently calculated to win the confidence of his countrymen. It is said the contest is to be between him and Gen. Adair. If so, the question is, Shall we have a REPUBLICAN or Federal chief magistrate? It is scarcely necessary to impress upon the public mind the importance of settling this question in favor of the glorious cause of Democracy. The degraded situation of the state, since the death of the venerable Madison, demands of the citizens of Kentucky the election of a republican executive head. The supporters of Col. Butler have every reason at this time to be sanguine of success. Let them continue on the alert. To be lukewarm in a great canvas of this kind, would be unpardonable. There is, however, but little danger of this: the ardent disposition of the Kentuckians will not allow such a course. Let vigilance be the watchword—and all's well."

A VOTER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

GENERAL DESHA.

Heretofore the public prints have been almost wholly occupied in advancing and opposing the pretensions of Col. Butler, Gen. Adair and of Judge Logan to the chief magistracy of this state.—Little has been said concerning General Desha, favorably or otherwise. From what cause this has arisen is not very material. Many of the citizens, in various parts of this state, are acquainted with the stern republican character of the man, and with the ability and fidelity he has ever discharged his duty as a soldier, a citizen, and a legislator. It cannot, however, be considered impertinent to submit the following statement of facts and comments arising therefrom, relative to Gen. Desha, for the perusal and consideration of those who may be unacquainted with his public life.

At an early age Gen. Desha became a resident of Kentucky, and shared in the toils, difficulties and dangers incident to a youth without fortune, the settlement of a wilderness and to the various Indian hostilities the country had at that period to encounter. He was found equal to the emergency in which he was placed, and besides obtaining the character of a good soldier and patriotic citizen, he has by his industry and economy obtained a sufficient independence of fortune to live in easy circumstances, and to rear and educate a large and respectable family.

About twenty-two years since he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky from the county of Mason; in which situation he continued either in the Senate or in the House of Representatives for eight years; acquiring himself to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. As a proof of which, he was immediately afterwards chosen a member of the House of Representatives in the congress of the United States, where he remained twelve years in suc-

cess.

Gen. Desha's course in congress was

marked by an ardent zeal in support of the republican institutions of his country, for which he has obtained, I believe, the approbation of all sound republicans. He became a member of, and served in

congress during the two last years of the administration of the illustrious Jefferson, whose respect and regard, it is believed, he has uniformly possessed since their first acquaintance. He was a decided supporter of the policies of that great statesman—particularly of that measure, the embargo, which was so much vilified by the British mercantile interest of America—but which, had it been persevered in, would have obtained for this country (as a part of the same British mercantile interest have since acknowledged) "A BLOODY VICTORY" over our then inveterate enemy, Great Britain.*

After Mr. Jefferson had retired to private life, and Mr. Madison had succeeded him to the Presidency—after the traitorous violation of our restrictive laws, by base people in the North Eastern states, who were treated with an unjustifiable lenity, which invited to, and was near accomplishing, an open resistance of the authorities of the nation—it was instantly perceived by every discerning politician that the only remaining method by which England could be induced to redress the injuries and insults with which she had been loading us for years, and to acknowledge and respect our rights as an independent people, was a resort to *undisguised and open war*. Of this opinion was General Desha, which he again and again urged upon the floor of congress. But such was the pacific disposition of the administration or such the alarm produced by the *defection* of the New England states, that war was not resolved on until June 1812. The General was then, as he had been for years before, the strenuous supporter of such a measure.—After the constituted authorities had determined upon this last resort of nations, he was of opinion that the united energies of the republic, moral and physical, should be vigorously directed to the effectuation of the object in view. Hence, with boldness, he supported the strongest measures that were proposed on the subject. Whilst the timid, time-serving, calculating politician was fearful to vote for the necessary taxes to carry on the war, lest he might lose his seat in congress, the conduct of General Desha by voting for all the supplies asked, and by advocating the raising of an efficient army, evinced that he was far above such vulgar considerations, and that he viewed a place in congress on his personal aggrandizement as *nothing*—when brought into competition with the interests and character of his country. An instance of which occurred in the last year of the war, when it was discovered that an efficient regular army could not be raised in due time, notwithstanding the high bounty given, and when it was perceived to be impracticable to conduct a campaign with success, in an enemy's country, with militia called out for three or six months. Under these circumstances it was proposed by the executive to classify the militia, and those of that class intended for offensive operations, to be drafted for at least two years, that they might feel the responsibility of quickly becoming soldiers. In this way an army could have been raised almost instantly with the least possible expense—and such a step would have caused the greatest alarm on the part of our enemy. Indeed it is asserted by our ministers who negotiated the treaty of peace at Ghent, that the bare proposition of it had considerable effect in hastening the peace. But when this salutary and equitable measure was proposed, the partisans of England in America most bountifully shed crocodile tears for the poor Americans—cried out oppression, rank oppression, and christened the measure *Conscription*! The patriotism and good sense of Mr. Giles of Virginia, however, carried it through the Senate of the United States; but when it went to the House of Representatives the clamor of the British partisans had obtained undue influence there, and the proposition failed. Men calling themselves republicans and patriots, but of the timid race, shrank from their duty and the cause of their country, and yielded to the unholy clamor. In this trying hour where was Gen. Desha? The Journals of congress shew that he stood up for his country, alike regardless of the abuse of its enemies and the cowardly fear of its friends.

But it was not alone in the councils of the nation that Gen. Desha evinced his love of country during the late war. Although his age, as well as his seat in the national legislature, exempted him from the performance of military duty, when the venerable *Shelby* called for volunteers to march to Canada, he promptly repaired to his standard and received at the hands of that patriotic chief the appointment of Major General in the Kentucky corps, then on its route to the seat of war. He so conducted himself in that campaign, which terminated in the entire destruction of the western British army of Canada, as to gain the respect and confidence of the men he commanded, the applause of the Kentucky chief, as well as the approbation of the commanding general, which has been officially acknowledged.

Returning from the Canadian campaign and resuming his seat in congress, we there find him the constant and inflexible supporter of the national industry, and the undeviating friend to internal improvements. Had his policy been adopted, our country would not now have been languishing under pecuniary embarrassments. Instead of purchasing woolen and cotton cloths, &c. of the British, by which our money is drained from the country, he always advocated the propriety of protecting American manufactures by laying high duties on foreign goods. This, besides creating a *home market*, which is the best kind

of one, would also create a *home interest*, and free us forever from foreign influence, by placing us beyond the reach of its power. Upon the subject of binding together the various parts of this extensive republic, by roads and canals, under the direction and at the expense of the national government, he has maintained the same opinion and views as those of the most liberal and enlightened statesmen in America.

If these charges are denied by Gen. Adair they shall be established by such testimony as will not leave a doubt of their truth in the minds of his most zealous admirers. Until they are denied I shall remain silent, regardless of the barking of the noisy puppies who follow at the General's heels, and seem always ready to lick the dust from his feet.

The possibility of a different construction being placed on some portions of his communication from what I design have been suggested to the writer. When the disgrace of the Kentucky militia is spoken of, I refer to what, at the time alluded to, was universally believed to be the fact, and do not intend to renew the accusations of General Jackson which have been satisfactorily demonstrated to be unfounded and unwarrantable.

Q.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Fellow Citizens—Since my name was announced as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Barry, in the Senate of Kentucky, I have been requested by a publication in the Kentucky Gazette of the 15th instant, to make known my sentiments on the subject of *Relief*, so called, which is believed will be agitated in the next general assembly; therefore, I comply with the request.

I must inform you that I was opposed to what was termed measures of relief at the last session, because I viewed the several bills on that subject to have a partial bearing in favor of the debtor to the great disappointment of the creditor. I knew great sacrifices of property were made at public sales to the ruin of many good citizens; but believing as I did, I could not interfere between debtor and creditor, without exceeding what I believed was my duty as a representative of freemen. As a man, I would rejoice to see the distresses of the people removed—but as a member of the Legislature, I am not capable of devising a plan of relief between debtor and creditor; nor have I heard any proposed that would do justice between the parties, within the provisions of the constitution.

JNO. PARKER.
June 15, 1820.

* See the memorial to Congress of the merchants of New-York.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Two weeks have passed by since I propounded certain interrogatories to General Adair, which he was called on to answer; but he has preserved a profound silence. A concealed and insignificant scribbler in the Commentator has attempted to divert public attention from the interrogatories, by making a childish and ridiculous attack on Querit. I cannot condescend to notice the silly effusions of this stripling, who has proved himself to be equally destitute of sense and honesty; but will proceed to furnish answers which Gen. Adair cms afraid to give.

I state as a fact, which can be substantiated by unquestionable testimony, that after the flight of the troops under Gen. Morgan, the command of a detachment destined to recover the position which they had abandoned, was offered to General Adair, and that he refused to accept it. I am authorised to state that one of the motives which influenced General Jackson to offer this command to Adair, was to give him an opportunity to retrieve the character of the Kentuckians, which was then understood to have suffered by the misconduct of the detachment under Morgan. Gen. Adair knew this to be the fact; and under such circumstances, he should have solicited, instead of declining the command as he did. Gen. Adair was then doing duty and continued at his post on the lines notwithstanding his alleged indisposition. Even if he was really indisposed, he should nevertheless have accepted a command tendered under such circumstances. If he had been unable to walk, he should have had himself carried on his bed to perform such a duty.

It is not my intention, in making these statements, to impute to Gen. Adair the want of animal courage. He no doubt possesses a sufficiency of this inferior and common virtue. I think I comprehend the motives of his unpardonable conduct on this occasion. He supposed that he had some reputation to lose, and was therefore unwilling to hazard it in a frivolous enterprise with troops in whom he had no confidence. He did not believe that the Kentucky militia could be trusted on such an occasion, and he therefore refused to lead them to action, to recover the reputation which their brothers under Morgan had lost. All that Gen. Jackson ever said against the Kentucky troops is nothing, when compared with this silent reproach. A Kentucky officer of great merit, who minutely distinguished himself in the army of Orleans, informed me (speaking on this subject) that he experienced a glow of shame and indignation when he learnt that Adair had refused this command, and saw Carroll lead off the division which was intended to retrieve the supposed disgrace of the Kentuckians. Adair could much more effectually have retrieved the Kentucky soldiers from the imputations which were cast upon them, by gallantly conducting them into action, than by the pretended

[We received last week, from a gentleman in this place, the following communication—it was inadvertently omitted in our last paper. We publish it now with pleasure; not because we believe a single idea contained in it—but because of the respect we have for the gentleman who handed it to us.]

Extracted from a letter written by a gentleman of high standing in Hopkinsville, to an individual in Lexington.

"In every county below, (and in this) Gen. Adair will get large majorities. Col. Butler has no personal popularity, and his support of the property law, which is generally odious here, has made him many opponents."

FOR THE GAZETTE.

AN ALARM—No. 5.

The Monitor-man is mistaken if he supposes his *shameful libel* on one of the Gazette Editors, can withdraw the notice of the people from his own conduct; for the one subject can have nothing to do with the other.

I censured him for commanding Walsh's paper—which,

First—proposed a division of these United States; which,

Secondly, held out inducements to the non-slaveholding states to separate from us, by saying they would flourish and prosper if they did so; and which,

Thirdly—has endeavored to array the slaves against the master—and, whose Editor is one of those unprincipled *in ghe* of the *quit*, or as they were called in old times "political Swiss," who would defend any cause for money.

If there be a man who would gladly see a servile war—a war between the slaves and their masters—let him praise Mr. Hunt, and his friend Walsh.

But all friends of union—all who dread servile wars—all who would not hold out temptations to slaves to cut the throats of their master and their masters families—should desert, as they would the rattlesnake, Walsh and his paper. For my own part, my attachment to Walsh is forgotten when I think of the detestable conduct of the latter.

I alluded in my last numbers to "travelling Editors"—a cap, which the Monitor put on himself in dudgeon. No doubt I hit him. He at one time, I have heard, offered his services to the Reporter as an editor, or assistant editor, and being rejected he became the editor of the Monitor. Let him not talk about travellers; and if he has become a political soldier of fortune, willing to fight on any side where there is the best pay; let him further remember, that all here know he previously travelled all the way from Boston to give us the benefit of his labors, as many others of his countrymen have done before him.—Perhaps if he had told us *one of the strong reasons* why he left Boston, the public might *disbelieve* him by his right name, and be induced to enquire, whether he has ever abandoned his *Eastern practices*, or made any attempts to renew them here.—It is with reluctance I make insinuations, justifiable as they might be towards a man, who, uninfluenced by certain "delicate" considerations to which he has often alluded, does not appear to feel their influence, whilst he takes advantage of them—I have now done with Mr. Hunt; and I should not have again noticed him, but, I re-

peat it again, for his attack on the Gazette; and as the editors of that paper are able to vindicate themselves, I shall leave him with them; well knowing as I do, that they will tell our slaveholders that some of them are encouraging the circulation of a news-paper which will be a firebrand to them or their posterity.

DECATUR.

CIRCULAR

To the Physicians of the West.
Lexington, Transylvania University, March 13th, 1820.

SIR—In addressing ourselves to you, who have yourself participated in the various advantages of a well-directed medical education, and been so highly instrumental in extending the fruits of it to others, it would be useless to dwell on the importance of the subject.

No less superfluous would it be to attempt to prove to you, that such an education can be most readily acquired in a school of medicine judiciously organized, and efficiently administered.

Nor does your stock of knowledge permit you to be unacquainted with the fact, that in different climates and regions diseases, as well as different modifications of the same disease, are found to prevail, requiring different modes of treatment. This is a truth uncontestedly established by observation and experience, and unanimously recognized by the good sense of physicians.

In relation to yourself, it is no doubt, equally unnecessary to represent to you that, in the great valley of the Mississippi, the character and course of diseases are as different from those of the diseases of most of the Atlantic states, especially that section of them situated north of the Potomac, as is the general aspect of Western America, from that of the country east of the mountains. Yet are we persuaded that this truth, prominent as it is, and impressive as it ought to be, if not less generally known, is at least, much less attended to than it ought to be, and that the weight and consideration attached to it are greatly below its real importance. We need scarcely add, that this circumstance alone calls for a scheme of education among the people of the west, different from that which has been heretofore pursued.

It is universally admitted that a competent knowledge of diseases is best acquired, if not acquired *only*, by uniting observation to reading; while an acquaintance with the most successful mode of treating them is necessarily the result of experience alone. The applicability of this truth to our present purpose must be sufficiently obvious to you.

Other things being alike, that school of Medicine promises to be most useful, and deserves to be most extensively patronised, which, in connection with the general principles of the profession, communicates to its pupils, from the most ample and correct sources, a specific knowledge of those complaints with which they expect to be chiefly conversant, in the course of their practice—which, in its instructions, unites to the science of Medicine more technically considered, a practical knowledge of climate, of topographical influences, and of the manners and modes of life, of the people, for whose immediate benefit its pupils are educated.

Add to this, that if it tends to foster and strengthen, in the bosom of youth, praiseworthy local attachments, and pride of country, and thus to render them not only wiser but better citizens, it becomes thereby enhanced in value, and more worthy of the patronage of an enlightened and virtuous people.

It was considerations like these, that led to the creation of a Medical school in Transylvania University.

west, by every tie that is sacred or honorable, faithfully and vigorously to persevere in their duties, as long as perseverance shall be fostered by encouragement, or labour cheered by the hope of success.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the period at which the organization of the school was publicly announced last autumn, and the doubt which even then prevailed, whether a full course of lectures would be delivered in it, the number of pupils in attendance during the session was thirty-six—a higher amount, as we believe, than marks the commencement of any similar institution on record.

A sum of money, for the procurement of books and chemical apparatus, having been placed at our disposal by the legislature of Kentucky, there is reason to hope that our classes will increase, with the augmentation of our means of instruction.

The professional branches taught in this school, are Anatomy, Surgery, Midwifery, the Practice of Physic, the Institutes of Medicine, Materia Medica, and Chemistry; and the course of lectures delivered is as full as that in any other school in the United States.

Each session will open hereafter on the first Monday in November, and close some time in March, the precise day to be determined by circumstances.

As some evidence of the character of the course of lectures delivered, and of the impression made and the anticipations excited, by the exertions of the faculty during last winter, you are referred to a series of resolutions, passed by the Medical class, on the 3d instant, and published in many of the western papers.

We rejoice at being enabled to state, that as far as correct information has reached us, a sincere and unanimous wish for the prosperity of our school appears to be cherished, not only by our professional brethren, but by the great body of our fellow-citizens of the west. With these propitious dispositions to encourage us, and corresponding endeavors to aid us in our enterprise, we will esteem no labor arduous, no difficulty formidable.

For your further satisfaction it is proper we should make known to you, that hereafter Medical Students will be furnished in respectable families, in this place, with good and entire accommodations, including boarding, lodging, washing, fire and candles, for the moderate sum of three dollars and fifty cents per week; and that a person will be appointed, from whom, on their arrival, they may receive all requisite information on this subject, so as to avoid trouble, and escape imposition.

In behalf of Western America, we again solicit your co-operation in our undertaking, which we trust you will deem interesting and important, and are, with sentiments of high consideration and regard,

Your very humble and

Obedient servants,
B. W. DUDLEY, M. D. PROF. ANAT. & ETC.
CH. CALDWELL, M. D. PROF. INST. MED.
W. H. RICHARDSON, D. PROF. OBSTET.
JAS. BLYTHE, D. D. PROF. CHEMIST.
SAM. BROWN, M. D. PROF. PRAC. PHYSIC.

FROM THE ARGUS.

A gentleman just from the Green River country who was as low down as Christian county, states it as his opinion that Col. Butler will get a decided majority of votes south of Green River, the clamor of Adair's friends to the contrary notwithstanding. Various letters from that quarter contain the same information and represent Adair as losing ground since the investigation of his political principles has been commenced, particularly in Warren county.

There are a few men in the town who raise a noise and write letters containing statements as full of exaggeration as their own bosoms are of hostility to Butler and Logan. By these means they are striving to turn the current of public opinion so much in favor of Adair as to give it irresistible impetuosity. But it will only stimulate to enquiry and produce reaction. For the result, LET THEM TREMBLE.

"UNITED WE STAND."

By the Last Mail.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We are indebted to Mr. Moore, who arrived last evening in the ship Blooming Rose, from Monte Video, and Maldonado, for the following interesting information.

The following is an extract from the Buenos Ayres Gazette of the 2d March

AYREAN privateer, formerly the French ship Braguë, and that there was an embargo upon them at Buenos Ayres. On receipt of this news the Portuguese Frigate lying off Monte Video, immediately commenced preparing for sea. A hot press took place to fill up her crew which was very deficient; an embargo was laid upon all vessels in the harbor, but taken off in a few days. The frigate had not sailed on the 26th March, the day the Blooming Rose lost sight of the Crown.

The Portuguese troops had, of late acquired such advantages over those of Artigas, that the greater part of the Banda Oriental had submitted to their authority. It was reported, that the patriot chieftain was somewhere in the Entro Rios, recruiting his forces. The officer next in command to him had come over to Portuguese, together with a considerable number of his troops.

Pueyredon, late director of Buenos Ayres remained at Monte Video where he lived retired—his family had joined him.

A Portuguese gun boat schooner arrived at Monte Video on the 19th of March, from Buenos Ayres having on board a number of persons who retired from that place in consequence of being involved in the late revolutions.

Among them were Diaz and Nunez, the first president and the latter secretary of the late congress; and Alvarez, the editor of the Gazette. It was said the schooner escaped in the night. Alvarez left Monte Video the latter end of February for Buenos Ayres; he was imprisoned after his arrival there, but afterwards liberated.

Gallant affair! A person had an exhibition of wax figures at York, U. C. Among them was one of maj. gen. Jackson. It was "highly offensive, not particularly to the inhabitants of York, but to every British subject, whose heart beat in unison with loyalty to his sovereign," and so they assembled with dire intent, bravely seized upon the poor waxen figure, and with infinite courage, "hung it as high as Aaman." Really—really, this is too small.

The navy. Three ships of the line are now lying in the harbor of New York. The Washington, Franklin and Ohio, the latter just launched. The Independence is at Boston, and the Columbus in the Mediterranean. Four others are nearly ready to launch, one at Portsmouth, one at Charlestown, near Boston, one at Philadelphia, and one at Gosport, near Norfolk. Several 44 gun frigates are in considerable forwardness.

The equitable mode adopted for the naming of our ships of the line, though it may sometimes wound a local pride, must needs be accepted as the best plan that could have been pursued to quiet local jealousies.—N.Y.

Rhode Island has received of the United States the sum of \$25,000, towards defraying the expenditures for military services in the late war.

The thrifty little state of Rhode Island is, at this time, the most prosperous of any in the union, notwithstanding the multitude of small banking institutions that abound there, from the force of domestic industry applied to manufactures; which, in despite of every obstacle, is in a condition that must be considered a happy one, compared with that of most other places; a rigid economy, in some measure, supplying the want of public protection; except in the people themselves—who chiefly constitute the produce of their respective neighbourhoods. The balance of trade is generally in favor of the state, and the want of specie is not felt by those who have a right to demand it, for the banks are in a very comfortable state.—H.

All for Love.
DUEL NEAR BLADENSBURG,
FOUGHT WITH MUSKETS
Two young gentlemen, (Mr. W. and Mr. H.) sons of respectable planters, residents of a neighbouring county in Maryland—on the 5th inst. repaired to the cold duelling ground near Bladensburg but within the District line, accompanied by their respective friends, armed with muskets, for the purpose of deciding a love affair according to the fashion of the day. Twenty yards was the distance chosen, from which they discharged their muskets at each other:—The person who gave the challenge, (Mr. H.) was unfortunately wounded, by the ball of his antagonist passing through both thighs, and inflicting a dangerous fracture—the other person, (Mr. W. remained unharmed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 7
THE KING'S SPEECH
The Speaker stated that the House had been to the House of Peers, and heard the speech delivered by His Majesty, of which, to prevent mistake, he had obtained a copy. This he read, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved father, I am anxious to assure you that I shall always continue to invite his great example in unceasing attention to the public interest, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of my subjects.

I have received from Foreign Powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their certain desire to cultivate with me the relations of peace and amity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
The estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

They have been framed upon princi-

ples of strict economy; but it is to me matter of the deepest regret that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament.

The first object to which your attention will be directed is the provision to be made for the support of the Civil Government, and of the honor and dignity of the Crown.

I leave entirely at your disposal, my interests in the Hereditary Revenues; and I can not deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burdens upon my people, or even might diminish, on my account, the amount of the reduction incident to my accession to the Throne, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the Settlement adopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Deeply as I regret that the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence & insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which these attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my subjects whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the laws.

The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the kingdom; and to disconcert those principles of sedition and rebellion which have been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and have poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquility.

Deploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the labouring classes of the community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is in the mean time our common duty to protect the loyal, the peaceable, and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and intimidation, by which the period of relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the distress has been inconsiderately aggravated.

I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greatest part of those who have been unhappily led astray and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty—that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the constitution, which subsisted unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world.

Proclamation of the King of Spain to his South American subjects.

THE KING TO HIS SUBJECTS BEYOND THE SEAS.—Spanish Americans.—When, in the year 1814, my arrival in the capital of imperial Spain was announced, fatality induced the restoration of certain institutions, which long and confirmed habits had caused us to regard as superior to others, which being more ancient, were irreconcilable to existing prejudices, and could not be modified in any distinct forms.—The unhappy experience of six years, and the disgraceful evils which went on accumulating by those means, which were deemed likely to produce universal happiness—the general complaints of the people, in both hemispheres, and their energetic demonstrations, convinced me of the necessity of returning back to that line from which we inadvertently deviated: and seeing that the general wish of the nation, impelled by that principle which had distinguished and elevated it on the great stage of the world to that height which it should hold among other nations, induced me to adopt those sentiments, identifying myself most sincerely and cordially with them, and caused me to adopt, recognize, and swear to, according to a spontaneous proposition. The constitution formed in Cadiz by the General and Extraordinary Cortes, and proclaimed in that city in March, 1812. Nothing can possibly exceed my satisfaction at the universal rejoicing which took place; and the real heroic generosity of the people, who are susceptible of errors but not of crime, will quickly obliterate the recollection of past evils.

The Spaniards at this city present a spectacle of admiration to all Europe, solemnly pledging themselves to their constitutional system, which justly estimates the reciprocal duties between the Nation and the Throne. A state so securely poised, and founded on the most durable basis, on which are bottomed a-like true liberty and public credit, promising that the new Institutions shall find their best security in the favorable and permanent results, combining the improved state of science with the dictates of sound policy, and establishing the military and naval strength of the nation on principles which will render the most effectually applicable as circumstances shall require, and bidding fair to restore in all things that respect and consideration which we have lost.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
The estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

A new flood of light is shed across both Spanish hemispheres, and nothing

can exceed the resplendent brightness which already illumines, or the ardor which is felt from the sacred fire of patriotism. I congratulate myself as the first to feel this sweet and generous emotion; I also exult in having to announce it; and I exhort to hasten to enjoy such immense benefits, by accepting and swearing to a constitution which is framed for the felicity of you and yours. I affirm to you, I sacrifice nothing; when I feel that, by confirming this fundamental law, I shall secure your happiness; and, though it might be productive of evil to me, I should equally have acquiesced, persuaded that the honor of majesty should weigh as nothing when placed in competition with the public good.

Americans!—You have greatly deviated from the line of your true interest—you feel by this time what your misconduct has cost you—those immense fatigues—those perils without end, sanguinary wars, frightful devastations, and the extremities of all evils. Nothing has resulted to you but tears and griefs, turbulence and heart burnings, cruel imprisonments, starvation, destruction by fire, devastation, and unheard of horrors—results which will but entail disgrace upon you to future generations. What can you hope from such?

Hear the soothing voice of your king and father. Expel that disquietude and restless distrust which agitate you, and replace those in your bosom by affectionate and generous sentiments. No longer regard vengeance as a virtue, nor odious animosity as an obligation. The two hemispheres have nothing inherent in them to prohibit lasting and reciprocal friendships; nor is it in nature that you, who are true brothers, can be enemies. You speak but the same language—you profess but the same religion—you are governed by the same laws—adhere to the same customs—and above all, you are adorned by the same virtues—virtues the true offspring of valour, of generosity, and the supreme elevation of great souls. Renew with the mother country those relations, which, for three centuries your progenitors, the favored children of victory, have labored to establish. Renew also those reciprocal relations which the new lights of the day, and a system of representative government require. Throw aside your arms, and cease that destructive warfare which has occasioned so many terrible evils, which must be recorded in history in letters of blood. With arms so wielded, the lives of kindred individuals of the same families must be sacrificed—sacrifices which must involve self-desperation and self-abhorrence! The universal nation is actuated by my wishes, and will enable me by all its means to triumph without violence over those obstacles, which but prolong a state of public calamity. We have adopted a system more ample in its principles, and conformable to those which you yourselves have wished for; our distinctive character directs the reciprocal observance of a frank and loyal conduct, opposed to that a mistaken and too cunning policy, which by its false and intricate combinations can but seldom hope for favorable results. The mother country gives you the example: follow it, Americans, it will but insure your present and future felicity; give to the mother country a ground of hope, that in an age so pregnant with great and extraordinary events, the love of order and the general good accords with all your wills, and the results from your uniform opinions.

The Cortes, whose name alone is a favorable pledge of important benefits and successes for all Spaniards, is about to assemble. Your brothers of the peninsula anxiously hope, with extended arms, for the accomplishment of its wishes in our hastening to fraternize, to unite in conference with them as equal subjects, on those remedies which the necessities of the country require, and of your own particularly; the security of your persons is guaranteed by the laws of national honor, and which sacred code the country has sworn in the face of the universe religiously to observe. Reunite, therefore, with the fathers of the country, conciliate wise predictions of the people, contribute to the safety of the state, fix forever the happy destinies of the two worlds, and entitle yourselves, above all, to that immortal crown, which is conferred by the blessings of a grateful posterity. What benefits, what felicity will not this much desired union produce! Commerce, agriculture, industry, science and arts will flourish with unprecedented brilliancy in this happy country, and universal undisturbed tranquility, the precious offspring of mutual concord. Justice and policy alike prescribe this conduct; and a constitutional government common to all, in which nothing unjust or arbitrary can exist, will elevate us to the highest pitch of posterity to which man is capable of attaining. But if those salutary councils given from the recesses of my heart, and if that true and friendly hand, which your dear country holds out to you, this country which has produced so many of your fathers, and which has the authority to prescribe—be not attended to, you will have to fear all those evils which the fury of civil war produce—all those evils which accrue to a state, destitute of its natural and legitimate government, and which result from the insidious seductions of ambitious men, who promote the horrors of anarchy, with a view of wresting into their hands the sceptre of government; those unprincipled despots, unknown adventurers—those foreign intruders, who seek earnestly for occasions to sow the germs of discord and confusion—who endeavor but to divide, and divide but to dominate; in fine, all the horrors and convulsions which states suffer in the most violent

crisis, produced by the effervescence of conflicting political principles and passions, will await you! And then you will feel all these terrible effects to be expected from national indignation and a justly offended government; a government most strong and powerful when supported by the people, and directed according to the principles which actuate them. Oh! may such a moment of inconsiderate obstinacy never arrive! Never; for the poignant grief which it must create could, but for a short interval, be borne by your tender and indolent father,

FERDINAND."

OF NAPOLEON.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

We understand that, in consequence

of an application from the Austrian Court to our government requesting that more indulgence should be allowed to Bonaparte, orders have been despatched for that purpose, and have been carried into effect. His temper therefore is said to have become less repulsive. It seems that he is now permitted to walk or ride without a guard, though there is no relaxation in those measures of severity which are deemed necessary to prevent the possibility of escape. We also learn with much regret, that young Napoleon has not been discouraged from entertaining the utmost hatred of the English on account of the imprisonment of his father, though the act of the European sovereigns in general, and so essential to the safety of all their several states. In proof of this fact, the following anecdote which has been generally circulated on the continent, is said to be founded on truth: The boy lately asked why he was not styled as before—the King of Rome? He was informed that the title was abolished on the imprisonment of his father. He then asked by whom he was imprisoned, and on being told by the English, he put his hand to his little sword, and exclaimed in rage, "Ah! those villainous English." Why the boy should be permitted to indulge these sentiments, or how far they may relate to ulterior views relative to France, we leave to the reflections of profound philosophers, and to the sagacity of more sagacious politicians, to "gather and surmise."

FIRE.

On the night of the 14th inst this town experienced the destructive ravages of this element to a considerable extent. The fire originated among the wooden buildings in the lower part of Main street and quickly consumed all the houses of that description between the three story tenement lately erected by Mr. Sanders and the dwelling house of Capt. Bain, where it was checked by a parapet wall. Much property was rescued by the citizens, but the flames spread so rapidly that great loss was sustained. One individual (Mr. Curtis) lost every thing. The following are the sufferers.

Mess. J. Bryan & Son—Saddlers,
Maj. Fishel—Copper Smith,
M. L. Young—Shoe & Boot Maker
Mr. D. Curtis—Silversmith.
Mr. Moses P. Catey—Taylor.
Mr. Thos. Gray—Silversmith.

The tenements were owned by Mr. Masterson, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Boggs, and Mess. Young and Fishel. The houses were of but little value, and will be rebuilt. But the loss of personal effects has fallen heavily upon those who are not in a situation to bear it. We trust that the more fortunate and wealthy will readily afford the necessary assistance.

[Reporter.]

FIRE.

On Saturday Morning next,
24th INST. AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
Will be Sold, without reserve.

62 Boxes of 1 doz. bottles ea. French Brandy,
59 boxes of 1 doz. do. ea. Jamaica Spirits,
4 do. of 1 doz. do. ea. Madeira Wine,
150 pair Linen Pantaloons,
150 Merino Housings,
5 Mens' Saddles,
20 bbls. best Green Coffee,
4 do. 4th proof old Cognac Brandy,
3 qr. chests Young Hyson TEA, best quality
3 qr. chests Imperial TEA, do.
100 half and qr. boxes Segars,
11 bbls. Superior Knawha Salt,
2 do. Malaga Wine,
10 do. Orleans Sugar, &c. &c.

LEXINGTON & BENTLEY.

Lexington, June 21, 1820.

AUCTION, By Le Grand & Bentley.

On Saturday Morning next,

24th INST. AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

Will be Sold, without reserve.

62 Boxes of 1 doz. bottles ea. French Bran-

dy,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES
WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, president of the United States, do hereby declare & make known, that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Mondays in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.	14
Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, S. of range	15
1, 3, 4, 5 and 6,	16
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,	17
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6,	18
October Sale.	19
Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range	10
1, 2, 3 and 4,	11
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,	12
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,	13

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 38 townships and fractional townships.

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 55 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.	14
Townships 1, 7, 9 and 10, S. of R. 19, west of 5th principal Meridian	20
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do. 21, do	21
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do. 22, do	22
October Sale.	23

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships.

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter sections and fractions, too small or too large for bounty lots.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Clanton and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March 1819.

Each sale shall continue three weeks and longer; and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES
WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the public monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory," it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth of April 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States.
WHEREAS, by the acts of Congress, passed on the 26th of March, 1804, on the 3d of March, 1805, and on the 25th of April 1808, the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands in the District of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain Lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan territory, on the first Monday in July next, viz:

S. of the baseline. E. of the meridians 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c., in ranges 4, 5 & 6. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, in range 7. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, in range 8.

excepting such lands as are or may be reserved by law for the support of schools or for other purposes. The sale shall continue so long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer; and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 15th day of March, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the 1st day of July next, and send their bills to the General Land office for payment.

March—13 law

BREWING BUSINESS.
WANTED, an apprentice to the Brew Business, with whom a fee is expected.

Enquire of John M'Mahon.

Lexington Brewery, April 27.

LIVERY STABLES.



I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavor and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

Wool.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.

Wool.

WANTED, clean washed WOOL, for which Cotton Yarns & Domestic Goods, will be given in exchange, by

ZANESVILLE

White Flint Glass MANUFACTORY.

Edmonds, Bingham & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have commenced the above business in its various branches on the MOST IMPROVED PLAN; and from their long experience in this business both in Europe and America, feel justified in saying that the glass manufactured at their Works, shall not be inferior to any made in the States; and that they are determined to make it worth the attention of Western Merchants, to call and investigate their WARE and PRICES.

RED LEAD, PEARL-ASA, SALT-PETRE &c. will be taken in barter for GLASS.

N. B. Apothecaries can be supplied with all articles of Glass for their use, on the most moderate terms.

WESTERN HOTEL,

NO. 268, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Sign of Gen. Washington.

A T a Stated Meeting of the Board of Trustees, for the Town of Lexington, on Thursday the first day of June, 1820, the following BY-LAW was introduced, passed first reading, and ordered to be published in some authorized newspaper printed in Lexington, for three weeks successively.

Complaint having been made to the Trustees of the town, that the Dogs in Lexington have become inconveniently numerous—many persons have lately been bitten, and the walking the streets rendered dangerous by those animals. For remedy whereof, the Trustees of Lexington, at the stated meeting in June, 1820, adopted and passed the following BY-LAW.

DOGS.

Sec. 1. No person except owners of Tan-yards, shall keep more than one dog at one time within the town of Lexington, under the penalty of TEN DOLLARS.

Sec. 2. No person under the age of twenty-one years, shall own or keep a dog, within the town of Lexington, under the penalty of TEN DOLLARS, the fine to be recovered of the master, guardian or parent of such minor.

Sec. 3. Any slave who shall own or keep a dog within the limits of the town, shall receive ten lashes on his bare back.

Sec. 4. Any housekeeper in said town, suffering more than one dog to stay at his house at one time (except that of transient persons) shall forfeit & pay FIVE DOLLARS.

Sec. 5. Any one owning or keeping a Dog in said town limits, without a collar with the owner's name thereon, shall forfeit and pay FIVE DOLLARS.

Sec. 6. Any owner of a Tan-yard keeping more than two Dogs at his yard, in the limits of the town of Lexington, shall forfeit and pay TEN DOLLARS.

Sec. 7. The fines herein to be recovered, are appropriated as in other cases.

ALEXR. PARKER, Ch'm.

Attest,

D. SHANNON, Clerk.

June 21.

2

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Trustees, for the Town of Lexington, on Thursday the first day of June, 1820.

Resolved, That at the Stated meeting in July next, the trustees will hear any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the Assessment of their property for the present year, and that this resolution be published for two weeks in some authorized newspaper printed in Lexington.

A copy—T. C.

D. SHANNON, C.P.C.

June 2, 1820—22

Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for

HEMP,

at the Factory of

JOHN BRAND.

Lexington, December 24th, 1819.

WILL BE HIRED OUT FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS.

Several Negroes—Men, Women,

Boys and Girls.

Wanted to purchase a few thousand pounds,

PORK.

JOHN BRAND.

Dec. 24—52*ft*.

TO RENT,

A convenient Brick Store Room and

Cellar,

On Water street, opposite the lower Mar-

ket house, next door to the corner of Mill street.—ALSO,

A SMALL FRAME HOUSE,

On Mill street, next door to the corner of Water street, being the property of Tegden and Shropshire. The terms will be made known on application to

STANDISH FORDE,

Main street, Lexington, Ky.

April 6.—14*ft*.

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1

GIRL of an unexceptionable character.

Enquire of the Printers.

June, 2d, 1819—22*ft*.

Green River & Missouri LANDS,

Will be given in exchange for MER-

CHANDZE, on such terms as will make

it a profitable investment. Apply to

LESLIE COMBS,

Lexington, or

ALEXANDER POPE,

Louisville.

May 21.—37*ft*.

Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of dif-

ferent sizes, and of the best quality, which

he will sell for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a

quantity of COPPER, which enables him to

furnish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, at

the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual.

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4*ft*.

M. VISELL.

Lexington, Jan. 21.—37*ft*.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing